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Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

Stanzas.

They tell me that there is a trace
 Of sorrow on my brow;
They tell me that my cheek hath lost
 Its wonted ruddy glow;
And they are right—how can I bid
 My cheek or brow look glad?
How can I dress my face in smiles,
 When all my thoughts are sad.

The cold and worldly crowd know not
 How hard 't is to forget,
How hard to vanquish hopes on which
 Both heart and soul were set—
Oh, 't is in vain to bid the eye
 Smile, or the lip look gay,
When every joy that gave life zest,
 Is hastening to decay.

Though joy be gone, and health be fled,
 Yet still I cannot weep—
No fresh'ning moisture will arise,
 My burning lips to steep—
Though sorrow press around, yet oft
 I vainly hope to see
Days, which Faith's stern, prophetic voice
 Whispers, will never be.

POLITICAL.

Law of the United States,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public monies in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public monies which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Mint of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposite and safe keeping of the public monies at those points respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public monies deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of all such monies, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be prepared and provided, within the Custom houses now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of receivers-general of public monies, hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places, respectively; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public monies collected and deposited with them, respectively; and the receivers general of public money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of the said rooms, vaults, and safes, respectively, and of the public monies deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such monies, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be erected, prepared, and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, offices, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers-general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fire-proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those points respectively; and the said receivers-general, from time to time appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said offices, vaults, and safes, so to be erected, prepared, and provided, and of all the public monies deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them; in reference to the receipt, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such monies, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers-general of public money," which said officers shall hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located in the city of New York, in the State of New York; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and the remaining one of which shall be located at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all of which said officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties according to the provisions hereinafter contained, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurers, and those acting as such, of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs, acting, also, as collectors, all receivers-general of public monies, all receivers of public monies at the several land offices, and all post masters, except as is hereinafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursments which either of the heads of those departments may be required by law to make, and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted, consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers-general of public money hereinbefore directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States, in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not hereinbefore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties, and in sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor to the Treasury, and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed and increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depositary, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall, as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Post Master General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public monies collected by them, or in their hands, that all such collectors and receivers of public monies within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public monies collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public monies within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public monies collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositaries, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Post Master General to direct such payments, by the said collectors and receivers at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week, and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion, may think proper.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the monies in the hands of any depositary hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers-general of public monies by this act directed to be appointed; to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act, and also to transfer monies in the hands of any one depositary constituted by this act to any other depositary constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public monies, and the convenience of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the monies belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Post Master General, so far as its exercise by him may be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depositary constituted by this act shall keep his account of the money paid to, or deposited with, him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public monies so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositaries, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors, or both.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the monies in the hands, care, and custody, of any of the depositaries constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be, at all times subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said monies were actually in the Treasury of the United States; and each depositary shall make returns to the Treasurer and Post Office Department of all monies received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Post Master General.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorised to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositaries constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officer, as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public monies may be secured thereby.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That in addition to the examinations provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public monies it shall be the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receivers-general of public monies, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the directors and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint when separate officers, as a check upon the Treasurers respectively, of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers-general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, Treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the said officers respectively, whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep, and disburse the public monies, as the fiscal agents of the Government, may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing, said money; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorised by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorised by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: *Provided,* That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not exceed ten, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will premit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public monies, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursment of those monies to the depositaries established by this act.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That all marshalls, district attorneys, and others, having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such monies to the Treasurer of the United States, at the Treasury, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints in Philadelphia or New Orleans, to either of the receivers-general of public money, or to such other depositary constituted by this act, as shall be designated by the secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the United States to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposite therefor.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers charged by this act with the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public monies, other than those connected with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers, or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, by way of investment, in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public monies intrusted to him for safe-keeping, disbursement, transfer, or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said monies as shall be thus taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act to be constructed and prepared for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the treasurers of the mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers general of the public money at New York, Boston, Charleston and St Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safekeeping of the public monies in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the United States.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the notes of specie-paying banks, shall be so modified as that one-fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States: and from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public land, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be also collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accuring, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver only.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving or disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate, the provisions of this and the last proceeding section of this act, shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation taken place.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted,* That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officers, or agents, of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other that an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursments are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provisions of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payment in the currency so received for drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver, at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service and promote the circulation of a metallic currency; and it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper department immediately to suspend from duty any disbursing officer who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation and all the circumstances accompanying the same and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to different distances of the depositaries from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively, shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; but in all those regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency, or medium of exchange.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That the receivers general of public money directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States, to wit: the receiver-general of public money at New York shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver-general of public money at Boston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at Charleston shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars, annually, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans shall also receive one thousand dollars annually, for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission, pay, or perquisite, for any official service, of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine, or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: *Provided however,* That the receipts given by the Treasurer of the United States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other manner whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be errected at Charleston, South Carolinia, and at St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: *Provided however,* That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtain in the custom house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that building for the safekeeping of the public money, than he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom-house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

R. M. T. HUNTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, July 4th, 1840.
M. VAN BUREN.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1813, unanimously voted a resolution of thanks and directed a gold medal to be presented to the heroic Perry, as a testimonial of their sense of his bravery, &c. Not a word however was said in praise of Harrison, although the resolution was adopted but a few weeks after one of his so called battles.—Whence the neglect? Was it not because the legislature believed his conduct did not merit such a testimonial? Will the feds answer?

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Magician.

THE "DODGER."

There is no being in God's creation more pitiful, more contemptible, than the habitual and calculating "DODGER," who dare not express an opinion on any of the great questions of policy, which agitate the country, and this too from motives of sheer personal aggrandizement. Upon such a being the choicest gifts of Providence have been bestowed in vain. He has eyes, but cannot see—ears, but will not hear—a tongue, but dare not speak. To him the inestimable blessings of civil liberty are "trifles light as air." Freedom of thought and of speech—among the noblest privileges conferred by the "God of nature" upon man, and rendered secure by the wisest of human ordinances—he does not, because he will not, enjoy. He shrinks from their exercise and voluntarily permits a "*gag*" to be placed upon his lips, more humiliating than that inflicted by the hand of some cruel despot upon the lips of his abject serf. Dreading Scylla on the one hand and Charybdis upon the other, he dare not venture beyond the stagnant pool of his own imbecility, and while all the rest of mankind are moving forward in rapid and continual approximation to a still higher and more glorious destiny, he remains the same plodding, incorrigible, unserviceable being to the end of his career. Such an one is of no earthly use either to himself or to the age in which he lives, if indeed he can be said to live at all. Tyrants are dethroned and the temple of liberty is reared upon the ruins of a bloody despotism, but he has no lot in subverting the one, or in laying the foundation of the other. Civilization, and refinement are carried by the instrumentality of master-spirits to the "uttermost ends of the earth," but he bears no part of the joyful burthen. An issue fraught with the everlasting destiny of a great and powerful republic, involving not alone its temporary welfare, but also its future existence arises, and he is afraid to assume his share in working out its final consummation. The hopes of man through the civilized world are dependant upon the issue, and the last abiding place of liberty is at stake, whether it shall be perpetuated to the end of time, or sunk into the "receptacle of things lost upon earth," and he maintains strict silence during the struggle, because he FEARS TO CHOOSE HIS SIDE! Parties are marshalling for a fearful conflict and an entire country is made the theatre of a momentous struggle for the ascendency in its counsels, but he will "MAKE NO DECLARATION OF HIS PRINCIPLES TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE," he will not "ANSWER THE QUESTIONS OF EITHER FRIEND OR FOE!" Such an individual, in any station, becomes an object of commisseration—but when he aspires to the highest civil office in the world, the PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, our pity is converted into sovereign contempt, and his name becomes a by-word and a reproach among men.—Is there at present any such individual in the United States?

From the N. Y. New Era.

THE GRAND RESULT.

The British Whigs say if all the members had been present, the Independent Treasury Bill would not have passed. Let us see if they are any nearer the truth in this statement, than in any other when they pretend to speak correctly. There are 242 members in the House, 13 of whom were absent. Four of the absent ones were in favor of the bill—nine British Whigs, who, of course, were opposed to it. The number voting for the bill was

		124
Against it		107
Majority,		17
Absent Whigs,	9	
Absent Democrats,	4	
Majority of Whigs absent,	5	5
		12

Which shows, had all been present, a majority of twelve for the bill. They state further, that if the perjured members from New Jersey had been kicked out of their seats, (they never should have been allowed to have defiled them), the bill could not have passed. But this, we shall find, is only another lie. Give them the five from Jersey—making 10 votes, and the glorious bill is still passed by a majority of TWO!! Take the vote by States, and the majority is still larger.

States voting for the bill. Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan.

States voting against the bill. Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois.

The vote of Indiana was equally divided, showing sixteen States for, and nine against the glorious measure, and four of these are the rank old Federal Hartford Convention British Whig States. Glory enough for one Fourth of July.

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Magician.

ANOTHER FEDERAL HUMBUG.

The federalists having long since furnished themselves each with a "Tippecanoe *silk* pocket handkerchief," seem now determined to create a use for them. They have accordingly set to manufacturing "LOG CABIN SNUFF BOXES," which will doubtless soon be filled with "Superior Maccaba" to tickle the nasal organs of the Tippies. Chandler's tory Gazette describes them as "*elegantly turned and polished, of a high finish, with a SILVER plate upon the lid.*" What an article to adorn the centre table of a log cabin!! If the Tippies wait until the counting of votes in November, they will discover, that the people do not care a *pinch of snuff* for all such devices, nay that they detest them in a manner not to be *sneezed* at." What next? We have now "Log Cabin Champaigne," "Log cabin gilt buttons," "Log cabin letter paper with gilt edges," "Log cabin GOLDEN breast pins," "Log cabin snuff boxes, finely polished, with SILVER plates upon the lid," and the next will probably be LOG CABIN RUFFLE-SHIRTS and LOG CABIN SILK STOCKINGS!! This will cap the climax of Log Cabin Humbuggery!!!

From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Magician.

HARRISON'S ABOLITIONISM.

We are in the habit of perusing several newspapers attached to Harrison, printed in the South, and are *surprised* to find that they one and all strenuously deny, that he is the candidate of the abolitionists. We sincerely wish that these men might be afforded an opportunity to travel through Pennsylvania, and get acquainted with the sentiments of the abolitionists here. For their information, however, we will state, that they are one and all open and avowed Harrisonites. Show us an abolitionist in Pennsylvania, and we will show you a friend of *Harrison*. They are "few and far between," it is true, but these few are all, all to be found in the ranks of the federal enemy.

The *leaders* of *Harrisonism* in Pennsylvania are especially clamorous in vindicating the doctrines of this dangerous set of fanatics. In order to shew you that we do not speak without book, we will tell you *who they are* and quote their own sentiments.

At the head of the Harrison electorial ticket stands the name of JOSEPH RITNER, the same who was ejected by the people of Pennsylvania from the gubernatorial chair in 1838, an event to which nothing contributed more freely than his abolition doctrines. He is the same, who in his annual message of 1836, characterized the labours of those, who would not join the abolitionists in their infamous crusade against the institutions of the South, as a "BASE BOWING OF THE KNEE TO THE DARK SPIRIT OF SLAVERY." He is the same, who made a man's abolition principles the pass-port to executive favor and appointed some of the most violent of that class to the most lucrative and important offices. He is the same also, who publicly offered a reward of, "FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of EACH AND EVERY PERSON ENGAGED in the burning of Pennsylvania Hall," a place dedicated exclusively to the "base use" of the abolitionists, although he had frequently before offered a reward of but from $100 to $200 for the apprehension of a *murderer!* It was estimated, that from 5 to 10,000 persons were engaged in the demolition of that unholy temple, so that the apprehension of each one "ENGAGED" in it, would have cost the State in the shape of rewards FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! We do not *justify* the conduct of the men who burnt it, but refer to this *unusual* and *unheard of* reward, as an evidence of the strong abolition principles of Mr. Ritner. This man now *heads* the *Harrison* electorial ticket in Pensylvania!

The next great leader of HARRISONISM in this State is the notorious THADDEUS STEVENS. It was he, who attended the session of the Federal National Convention, which nominated HARRISON as a propitiation to the abolitionists. We observed his conduct during the several days the Convention was in session, and never was man more busy in carrying a point, than was STEVENS in procuring the nomination of HARRISON. Every art and machination which it was within his power to devise, were put into requisition, to "effect a consummation so devoutly to be wished." HE SUCCEEDED in baffling the exertions of LEIGH, BARBOUR, and other friends of the South, and got Harrison nominated. Well, what are his sentiments on the question of abolitionism. They are contained in his letter to the abolitionists at the opening of Pennsylvania Hall, a few days prior to its destruction:

GETTYSBURG, May 5, 1838.

"*Gentlemen:*—I have delayed answering yours of the 10th of December last, until this time, that I might be able to decide with certainty, whether I could comply with your invitation, to be present at the opening of the Pennsylvania Hall for the free discussion of liberty, and equality of civil rights, and the evil of slavery.

"I regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion. I know no spectacle which it would give me greater pleasure to witness, than the dedication of a temple of liberty. *YOUR OBJECT SHOULD MEET WITH THE APPROBATION OF EVERY FREE MAN. IT WILL MEET WITH THE APPROBATION OF EVERY MAN, WHO RESPECTS THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS, AS MUCH AS HE LOVES HIS OWN.* Interest, fashion, false religion, and tyranny may triumph, for a while, and rob a man of his inalienable rights, but the people cannot always be deceived, and will not always be oppressed."

We ask the reader to mark that Mr. Stevens tells these amalgamationists that their "*OBJECT SHOULD MEET WITH THE APPROBATION OF EVERY MAN.*"

Now what was the "*object?*" At the very meeting at which Mr. Stevens expresses much regret that he could not be present, Mrs. Grimke, who had been recently married, and whose bridal attendants were composed of one half whites and the other half blacks, offered the following resolutions which were ADOPTED.

"*Resolved,* That prejudice against color is the very spirit of slavery, sinful in those who indulge it; and is the fire which is consuming the happiness and energies of the free people of color.

"*That it is, therefore the DUTY OF THE ABOLITIONISTS TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES WITH THE OPPRESSED AFRICANS. BY SITTING WITH THEM IN PLACES OF WORSHIP, BY APPEARING WITH THEM IN OUR STREETS, BY GIVING THEM OUR COUNTENANCE IN STEAMBOATS AND STAGES, BY VISITING THEM AT THEIR HOMES AND ENCOURAGING THEM TO VISIT US, RECEIVING THEM AS WE DO OUR WHITE FELLOW CITIZENS.*"

Here then we have the avowed "*object*" which Mr. Stevens says, "SHOULD MEET WITH THE APPROBATION OF EVERY FREE-MAN." Should HARRISON be elected, it is rendered morally certain, that STEVENS will be one of his cabinet, direct his counsels, and give the tone to his administration. Our friends at the South will think of this!

Here then we have the sentiments of two of HARRISON'S prominent friends in Pennsylvania. We shall follow them up when our limits permit, with an expose of the sentiments of other of his friends on the same subject.

The rest of the materials composing the electoral ticket, which not one out of fifty of their newspapers DARE publish at the head of their columnes and which is composed of more than FOUR FIFTHS abolitionists, will be dissected in due time. We have commenced with its *head* now, and shall follow it to the *tail* before we are done.

To the freemen of the south, we say, if ye can consistently with your interests throw yourselves into the keeping of such men, ye *deserve* all the evils such an event will inevitably entail upon you.

The Vice President in New York.

The reception of Hon. R. M. JOHNSON in New York on Thursday, (says the Eastern Argus,) was marked with much enthusiasm—and must have been highly gratifying to the war worn veteran. Beside the military and the organized associations, a large assemblage of citizens met him at the Battery, whence a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of his arrival. The procession then proceeded up Broadway, and through the several streets previously indicated. Col. Johnson rode in a barouche with the Mayor. The four horses (says the Tattler) were four as beautiful and well matched as one could desire to see.

On reaching the city Hall, where the standard of the city and the National Flag were displayed, Col Johnson was introduced to the Common Council, and thus addressed by Ald. Purdy:

Sir—The Common Council of the city of New York have deputed to me the high honor of tendering to you in the name of the people, a cordial welcome to our city and its hospitalities. And I assure, you, sir, I perform this duty with no ordinary feelings of pleasure. In greeting you with a hearty welcome to the city of New York, we feel that it is not only due to you as the second officer of this great republic, but also for your eminent public services, as well in the council chamber as in the tented field. Those silvered locks, that war-worn cheek, those shattered limbs remind us of those days of danger and peril, when you freely bared your breast and perilled your life in your country's cause; they tell of the glorious day when proud Britain's flag and the savage Tecumseh laid low at the feet of the Hero of the Thames. We could not do less than honor the patriot soldier and honest statesman to whom a grateful people has awarded the proud title of "Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty." We hail you, sir, also, as the firm friend of the toiling millions, whose rights you have so fearlessly advocated and triumphantly sustained by your manly voice. In their names we bid you a hearty welcome to our homes and hearths.

The following is the Vice President's reply:—

Mr. President, and my Fellow Citizens—I cannot express to you how much I felt gratified by the reception accorded me this day, and accorded me by you, sir, as the representative of one of the most important, intelligent and interesting portions of the community of our widely spread country. I feel, sir, how feeble any words I have at command are to express my feelings; and it is a source of no small pleasure to me, to witness the welcome I have received from my fellow citizens—a welcome which, although I am a Western man, and was nursed on the banks of the Ohio, and in the pleasant valley of the Mississippi, could not have been excelled if I had been born on your own happy soil. I know that, humble individual as I am, these have been awarded me for the service which I am supposed to have rendered my country I do not speak with affected humility. I have served my country when she needed those services. I have served my country to the extent of a devoted heart, and with the power of a feeble arm. It did not behove me to stand by and hear that call made in vain. It has been my fortune to battle with an enemy the most subtle and adroit, but I cannot forget that I shared the perils of the conflict where a father was by my side, and I could not forget that my vote had been given for that war, as the last resort of my country. When I reflected that I had, perhaps, brought upon the country, the hard necessities of the case, it did not behove me to be backward in the fight. I do, sir, take this much to myself, I have served my country; but the merit of my short military career must be shared with others. I never allow myself, Mr. President, to be complimented on an occasion like the present, without remembering the brave corps who shared with me the perils and dangers of our common cause.—There was no cowards there; and yet I know not why I should speak of this, for true courage is but a common quality of an American heart. I have been complimented too, sir, as the servant of the people, in a civil capacity. I have so served as their representative for thirty-three years, without one word of rebuke from my constituents, except on an occasion when they did not understand the facts of the case. I have had occasion to draw down some opprobrium by the part which I took in relation to the petitions of a large number of persons, more than 20,000, for the stoppage of the mail upon the Sabbath.

I have been called an infidel and a heretic, but, sir, if I am not deserving the name of Christian, I was at least brought up by Christian parents, and educated on Christian principles, and to them I still look as the [illegible] my hope. The part which I [illegible] to that business was dictated [illegible] sense of duty. The petitioners themselves, I thought, were infringing the Constitution; which I was determined to maintain inviolate, and because I foresaw that the interference proposed would bring us eventually to that state in which every other intervention of the kind has ended, a union of religion with politics, and union of Church and State. I do not wish, sir, to enter into any question where party feeling may be excited, all party is forgotten here in the congratulations of this hour. I understand the military are waiting to be reviewed. When I go among my fellow citizens, I generally become so much interested as scarcely to know when to leave off. You will I trust, sir, allow me to repeat my thanks for the manner in which you have tendered to me the hospitalities of your city, the great emporium of intelligence and trade and reciprocating the feelings of respect—to retire.

In the evening, Colonel Johnson had still another reception at the Bowery Theatre, which was crowded to the dome. Personally (says the Tattler,) Colonel Johnson is a great favorite in this city, with both parties.

So great was the concourse of citizens on Friday, to wait upon Colonel Johnson at the Governor's Room, City Hall, that it was found necessary (continues the Tattler,) to adjourn the levee to the shady side of the Hall, in the open air. There the veteran spoke to all his visiters at once, entertaining them for an hour with a speech, for the character of which repeated bursts of applause answered.

His reception at Brooklyn was as flattering as that in New York. The concourse of people to witness his reception and partake of the festivities of the occasion, was very great. Escorted by the several independent companies, the fire companies, &c., he visited the Navy Yard, and from thence went to Colonnade Garden, where he again addressed a crowded assembly.

A sad accident happened while the salute was being fired at Brooklyn. One of the men engaged in loading one of the guns had his arm blown off—and was so much injured that it was feared that he would not survive.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 21, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford are requested to meet at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, AT ONE OF THE CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of selecting two candidates for Senators to the State Legislature, and a candidate for County Treasurer. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

OXFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations, composing Oxford Congressional District, are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, *at ten of the clock in the forenoon,* for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be supported as a Representative to the 27th Congress. Also a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice President.

Per order of County Committee.

June 29, 1840.

Democratic Caucus—Paris.

THE Democratic Republicans of the town of Paris, are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Democratic Convention to be holden in said Paris, on the twelfth day of August.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Paris, July 20, 1840.

WHIG HONESTY.

The Whigs profess to find great fault with the friends of the Administration in Congress, on account of the great length to which the present session of that body has been extended, and the small amount of business which has been transacted. They really seem to imagine that the people are so ignorant as not to know to whom the fault is attributable. On this, as well as upon every other point, they calculate upon promoting their cause by imposing upon what they suppose to be that ignorance. There is not a man in the country, of ordinary judgment and intelligence, who does not know that the evil complained of is altogether owing to the course of the Whigs in making opposition for the sake of opposition. They propose nothing themselves, and oppose every thing that is offered by others, and waste the time which should be employed for useful purposes, in long, frothy, idle, and declamatory speeches, upon every subject but the one immediately under consideration, but generally in slanderous abuse of the Administration and its friends. Thus day after day is wasted, and little or nothing is done; and then, forsooth, the Whig presses throughout the country, complain that the session is prolonged, and but little business is transacted. And why do the Whigs take this course of opposition? The answer can be very readily given. It is merely to occupy the time of the House, at an immense cost to the country, swell the expenses, and receive their eight dollars per day, while some of their party in the House, may travel over the country, making political speeches, each receiving their eight dollars per day, out of the National Treasury, and then denounce the Administration on account of the expense which is thus incurred. Such is Whig honesty.

CHANGES! CHANGES!! CHANGES!!!

Is the ceaseless cry of the British Whigs; but always in a remote section from the place where the cry is heard. A report was in circulation, a few weeks since, among that veracious party, that there had been a change of *forty* in favor of "Old Tip," in a single town, not thirty miles from this place. But it proves, on inquiry from good authority, that, instead of *forty* for "Old Tip," there has been a change of ONE for Van Buren. This is but a sample of the false stories, set afloat by that party, to keep up a sinking cause in this county, as the elections will prove next fall.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

Our readers will find, on the first page of to-day's paper, the Independent Treasury Bill, which was approved by the President on the 4th inst., and is now the law of the land. We trust they will attentively peruse it and make themselves familiar with its provisions, and also circulate it among their Whig neighbors, and if they will not read it, read it to them. We shall now see whether, under its operations, wages will be reduced to a shilling a day, as the Whigs idly assert, or whether its operations are not of a wholesome character. Its passage will be hailed by every true Democrat as a signal triumph in the great work of reform. It is the restoration of the monetary concerns of the Government to the Jeffersonian principles of economy and safety. It draws the line of demarkation between a Government of the people, and a constitutional currency, on the one side, and a bank oligarchy and rag money, on the other. It separates the great laboring, mechanical, and agricultural community from the horde of Bank directors, speculators, panic makers, bankrupt politicians, and swindlers, who have, for years, been preying upon them. It is a second Declaration of Independence,—the first, a declaration of freedom, from the thraldom and galling chains of a foreign power; the second, from the equally oppressive and galling tyranny of a bloated money power, more grinding in its operations, because less suspected.

Thus, after a reckless and frantic opposition of years on the part of the "*Rag Barons*" and their stipendiaries, has the *voice of the people* been heard and acknowledged in the Halls of Congress. The result is auspicious. The dying throes and struggles of Bank bought and Bank controlled federalists could not prevent its consummation. A reformation has commenced, and the people, at the November elections, will testify their commendation and approval of its continuance in a voice of thunder from the ballot box.

We learn that Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Hampden, was nominated, by the Convention which was held on the 4th inst., as a candidate to be supported by the Democrats of Penobscot and Somerset, for Representative to Congress from that District.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—A Democratic Convention was held at Raleigh, N. C., on the 9th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Vice President. The choice fell upon RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the present incumbent.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

MR. EDITOR,—A certain overgrown Whig of this town, a delegate to the Whig Convention, recently held at Augusta, who, since his return, filled full of whig principles and hard cider, has been busily engaged electioneering and proselyting, was recently called upon by a firm Democrat, who requested to know why Gen. Harrison's political principles were not made known to the people. Why, sir, said the Whig, the people would not vote for him if he came out and let his principles be known; for no man, while a candidate, had a right to make known what would be his political principles. The question was then asked, how the people would know what they were going to vote for, if he would not make his principles known. The answer was, *the people have no business to know what would be his political course until after he was elected.* A noted whig, hearing the conversation, stated if that was Whig principles, he would never vote on that ticket again, and subsequently has declared himself in favor of Van Buren and the Democratic party. So much for whig principles.

BOLIVER.

Rumford, July 10, 1840.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

WHIG PRANKS.

It appears that the modern self-styled Whigs, well known, the world over, as the Federal aristocracy of the United States, having labored long and hard to convince the people that the federalists, exclusively, possess all those high qualifications which strengthen, adorn, and elevate mankind,—that, consequently, "they were born to rule, and the people to obey;" and having failed to convince the people that they are entitled to the above distinguished honors, either by merit, or by right of inheritance, have concluded to relinquish all their extravagant claims and to embrace [illegible] Democracy! This is what they pretend; [illegible] propriety they might say—political hypocracy. In this manœuvre they have followed the advice of a leading federalist on a former occasion; and have condescended to mingle with the poor despised Democrats, for the sake of effecting, by stratagem, what they cannot do by open and fair contest, viz: The overthrow of Democracy and the building of an Aristocracy upon its ruins. To this end, they have been laboring for many years to effect an amalgamation of Federalism and Democracy; but in this process they failed, the two principles being opposite in their natures. Not at all discouraged by this failure, as a last resort, they have collected all the cunning workmen of their party into their political laboratory, to see what they can produce by a process of neutralization. To effect this, they are at work, both little and great, collecting materials from the four winds. Federalism they had at the beginning, as a substratum. To this they have added *Conservativism,* (composed of men who pretend to be sick of the Democratic party, but in fact the party became sick of them,) abolitionism, and toryism; stock-jobbers and ruined speculators; all of which seem to have a wonderful affinity one to the other. But they dare not yet risque the experiment. There is one grand material wanting, viz: a little pure Democracy. If they can obtain this, they say they will produce a result that will astonish the world,—that they will bring out of this heterogeneous mass, *Harrisonian Republicanism!* A principle, certainly, as novel as it is wonderful. But, alas! the *world* will never see the result of this great Whig experiment! Democracy is too precious a ma-

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July 19, 1840.

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July 18, 1840.

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THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PRINCIPLES.

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terial to be used in such a whimsical project. *Who* is the Democrat! *Where* is the Democrat! in all this wide country, who wishes to be put into the Whig crucible, and steeped in hard cider, or something harder, (no knowing how hard,) for the sake of seeing what this whig *laboring* may bring forth? He is not to be found. Besides, it is unnecessary, for they have told us beforehand, that they are going to produce Harrisonian *Republicanism!* And what is that? A *new* principle? Certainly not. A little reflection will show that to be an impossibility. The result of this great whig project, according to the nature of the case, must be only a new name,—another mystic cloak to cover the odious deformity of aristocracy. Does any one have an itching curiosity to see what a show an administration, composed of such a variety of colors, will make? That can easily be imagined. Only think of grand ma'm, with a new chequered gown on! But to be serious; "such a tessallated pavement without cement; with here a bit of black stone, there a bit of white,"—abolitionists and anti-abolitionists,—the public's friends and enemies,—modern whigs and ancient tories,—all jumbled together, heads and points, must make a very curious show; and we can safely stand at a distance and look and laugh at it!—but don't go too near! It is unsafe to touch, and dangerous to stand upon.

A PLEBEIAN.

July 12, 1840.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

CHANGES! CHANGES!!

Mr. Editor,—The Feds are at their old trade, vociferating, at the top of their voices, changes! changes!! the people are coming, leaving the ranks of the Administration, and enlisting under the banners of the whigs. This has been the course they have pursued before every important election for many years past, and the cry is now raised all over the United States, with more fury than ever. I would warn our Democratic friends against believing, for a moment, any of these vile slanders. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they are *lies*, manufactured without the least foundation, merely for electioneering purposes. Within a few weeks past, it has been positively asserted, by members of the whig party, who live at a *distance* from certain influential members belonging to the Democratic party, that they had turned their backs to their old comrades, and gone over for Harrison. Two or three cases in the County of Oxford I will mention. It has been said that the venerable Judge Dana, of Fryeburg, has declared for Harrison; in another section, that Col. Andrews, of Turner, had come out a fed; and in another, that John J. Perry, Esq., of Oxford, was already making "stamp speeches" in favor of Harrison and "hard cider." From the knowledge I have of these gentlemen's views, I *know* that these reports concerning them, are all *false*.

I have recently been over the county of Oxford to a considerable extent, and find the Democracy as firm as the "everlasting hills" upon which they tread, and if they don't give the feds a *slander* at the polls, at the ensuing elections next fall, then may you all say, that the appellation of 'false prophet' applies with fitness to

CATO.

July 18, 1840.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"WE STOOP TO CONQUER."

Mr. Editor,—It seems that the federal party have recently discovered a material *error* in their former mode of electioneering; having set their marks too *high*, their arrows have gone entirely over the heads of the common people. As a remedy, and in order to make their efforts more successful, they have concluded to *come down* a notch or two—pull off their gloves and shake hands with the Plebeians. No one, who is an observer of the course the whigs are now pursuing, can, for a moment, doubt but what their motto is verified in their actions: for they *do stoop* to every thing dirty, mean, and contemptible—to means too base and degrading for any man, of high and honorable feelings, to participate in. In proof of this, only look at many of their party who are so swelled up with aristocracy and pride, that they actually *despise*, and have none but feelings of *contempt* for, the common people—who would be glad to see them reduced to the condition of menial slaves; prating about their sufferings, shaking them by the hand, and expressing the deepest sympathy that they have been reduced to so sad a condition, by a wicked and corrupt administration. Again we behold men, who live in *palaces* and wallow in luxury, building *Log Cabins* and stuffing the crevices with *mud* and *dirt*,—who are too good to drink any thing but champaign and wines of the "first chalk," setting in their *mock* tenements and guzzling *hard cider*. Gen. (?) William Henry Mum, the great whig *available* for the presidency, who has received more than *one hundred thousand dollars* from the public chest, is called a *poor* man—the *poor* man's friend—the *poor* man's candidate. A Mr. Baer or *Brayer* (for I believe he is a species of the *ass*) who was once a Blacksmith in Ohio, but some time since *ran away* from his wife and family and *creditors*, and who is such a mean soundrel that he could not get *trusted* where he is known for even a glass of *hard cider*, is travelling the country, in company with the greatest Whig orators, and holding forth at the federal carousals, ranting about "perish credit," and hard times, and enlightening the poor, "ignorant people," from the scintillations of his lucid genius. Look at the Whig meetings all over the Country, what do we behold? *Log Cabins* hauled through our streets—*cider barrels* dragged along in the procession,—*coon skins* held up to the public gaze,—*birch brooms* in bold relief,—and banners, flying in the air, with these, and a thousand other equally silly and foolish emblems, all paraded round with a pompous display,—and for what? *Why*, to *gull* and *deceive* the people. "We stoop to conquer." Here we see the estimate the federal party make upon the *intelligence* of the people They think by all this display of foolery they can operate upon men's *minds*—that they have so little stability of character and principle that they can be "pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw,"—that the people are such *fools*—such *consummate fools*—that they have only to exhibit one or two of their worse than ridiculous *farces* before them, in order to make them change their *principles*. The wildest and most vivid imagination can fancy nothing so *supremely ridiculous*, as is a Whig Harrison meeting,—it beggars all attempts at description; they put at defiance the drunken *pow wows* of the most rude and uncultivated of the savage tribes of the forest, and would put to shame a platoon of maniacs from the region of bedlam. In *this way* they think they can elect their 'granny' to the Presidency. These are the kind of appeals that are made to the American people to *influence* them to "fall down and worship the image they have set up,"—to join in the general cry—great is the 'granny' of the North Bend.

If it is asked, why do men so far forget all sense of propriety and decency as to decend to such menial acts of party drudgery? The answer is "we *stoop* to conquer."

The Whig party will learn, when it is *too late* for them, that they have woefuly mistaken the good sence of the community, in supposing they could be *influenced* by such contemptible means,—that the people understand their rights too well to be cheated out of them. The day of retribution is near, when, at the polls, a verdict will be given in favor of Van Buren and the people, which will cover their opposers with everlasting shame and contempt.

O. P. Q.

July 20, 1840.

NOTICE.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. T. B. Thayer, of Lowell, Mass., will preach a Lecture in this place on *Tuesday, Aug. 11th*, at 5 o'clock P. M.
August 12th, same hour at Norway.
Do. 16th, at Denmark.
Do. 23d, at Bartlett, N. H.

Bunker Hill Monument.—Another attempt is about to be made to complete this Monument. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held in June last, it was voted—

"That the President and Secretary, with such other members of the Corporation as may be willing to co-operate with them in the effort, be authorised and requested to solicit and receive subscriptions, and to obtain sums by Fairs and other projects in aid of the completion of the great object of the Corporation, and that these gentlemen have power to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient, in making *this final appeal to the people*."

From the Bangor Democrat.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The late boundary correspondence, referred to in our last, is placed on the first page of this paper. The report of the British Commissioners, expected early in February last, has at length been received, and as we anticipated and announced last fall it would be, it is altogether *ex-parte* in its character, but it seems that it has not yet been adopted by the British Government. The general opinion seems to be that this irritating controversy is soon to be terminated.—While *professions* show a willingness on the part of the British Government to come to the point and to recognise the true principles involved in the controversy, our vision does not yet discover the right spirit on their part, nor how this desirable result is to be obtained without a *change in the policy of action*. We can hardly discover any approximation to the end, much more see when we can arrive there as the question is now presented to us. Only a part of the territory has heretofore been claimed by the British, but the Commissioners now seize the whole of it for their Government, and base their claim upon the recent survey, made, as we were told at the time, for the sole purpose of obtaining accurate information upon a subject involved in doubt.—This is *advancing backward*. The light and knowledge so much desired by the British Government, when secured, has not only strengthened a former preposterous claim but enabled the proverbially encroaching nation to covet and claim a still larger portion of the soil and sovereignty of Maine. The inferential if not declared object of England is to set aside the treaty of 1783, and to make other principles and other information the basis of action and the guide of their diplomatic agents. With them the solemn treaty stipulations are but secondary considerations, and trifling forms and the minutiæ and wiles of diplomacy are suffered to intervene and to prevent the establishment of justice, and the progress of that straight forward course which alone can lead to honorable and satisfactory results. We hope that we are wrong and that we stand alone in our opinion; but has not a new indignity been offered this country? We are now informed that the line of the treaty is materially different from that so long contended for, even by Great Britain; it is more favorable to England, and more unfavorable to Maine and to the United States. The existing difficulties are even greater than has heretofore been supposed by her Majesty's Government,—the questions at issue more complicated, or why so many failures in the endeavors to bring them to an adjustment.? The earnest endeavors of the British Government to *settle* the North Eastern Boundary line! What more insulting language could have been used? True, England has not refused to *negotiate*, but she has always caviled at, or peremptorily refused to join in running the line according to the treaty. A commission for the purpose was established in 1817, but it was broken up and failed because the British Commissioners would not conform to the treaty. The disagreement as to distances and courses, in the interpretation of the treaty itself, possibly at this time called "unimportant details," rendered the commission abortive, and the sources of rivers, highlands, dividing waters, and intelligible language may again occasion a similar disagreement. Meantime the line is not run, the settlement of the question is postponed, Great Britain enjoys the privileges she covets, and all that she wants, and Maine is still the suffering, bleeding party. We hope events will show that we have looked on the dark side of the picture, but we have serious apprehensions that the brightest side has met our view. While things are in suspense, we trust that our government will institute a survey, and that the President's recommendation will receive the approbation of Congress. Sure are we that our Government is in earnest and determined against procrastination, but there are great obstacles to be met, which will require all its firmness to overcome. Great Britain is stubborn, but her diplomatists are crafty and full of fair professions. If they were not so complaisant and friendly, more might be accomplished, and in much less time. They profess willingness to pursue the right and do all things which are reasonable, but the trouble is that they are never ready to do any thing.

From the Eastern Argus.

INDIANA.

The Hoosier State is doing gloriously for the Democratic cause. Gen. Howard the Republican candidate for Governor, has been received by the *real log cabin boys*, there, with an enthusiasm which seems to be almost unparalled. "Never was a man," says the writer from Indianapolis, "received with such a welcome!—You may depend upon it, we can elect Howard Governor by from 7000 to 10,000 majority, and give the vote to Mr. Van Buren in November."

The following letter is in confirmation of the above opinion. The writer, Mr. Dumont, we learn from the Globe, is a young man of talents and character, and has been a member of the Indiana Legislature. His father has often been a member of the Indiana Legislature, has filled many stations of responsibility, and was, at one time a whig candidate for Governor.

Wilmington, June 25, 1840.

A. E. Glenn, Esq.

Sir:—Finding, after much reflection, that I can no longer act with the party to which I have hitherto belonged, without doing violence to my own feelings, I deem it a duty I owe myself to declare to the public the position I occupy, and think the present the most appropriate time to make that declaration.

It is natural to distrust the motives that produce any sudden change of opinion, and therefore a man abandoning a party cannot reasonably hope to escape their censure; but let him be ever so humble, it is his duty to shun even the appearance of evil as far as he can. And now, that the two great political parties are preparing for battle, the result of which time alone may decide, if I declare, which I now do, my determination to yield my humble support to the administration of Mr. Van Buren, it will not, I trust, be hereafter said that my opinions were influenced by the results of the elections.

Be pleased, sir, to yield me a sufficient space in your paper for the publication of this.

Respectfully,
EBENEZER DUMONT.

From the Washington Globe.

General Jackson's Letter.

The federal party leave no species of imposture untried to deceive the honest Democracy of the Country. One of the most usual modes of misrepresentation consists in assertions that distinguished Republicans have abandoned the Administration, and General Jackson's name figures in the list of deserters!! The General always takes care that his position shall not be doubtful.

Hermitage, June 23, 1840.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

Sir: From the many letters which have recently been addressed to me, asking for an expression of my views relative the leading measures of the present Administration of the General Government, some of which are well known and respectable sources representing that efforts are made in various quarters of the Union to incite a belief in the public mind that my confidence in the present Chief Magistrate has been impaired, it seems to be proper that some steps should be taken by me to undeceive those who are thus imposed upon. For this purpose, sir, I beg the favor of you to give a place in your columns to this note, which I trust will be as acceptable to those who have written to me on the subject, as a direct answer in the form of a letter would be.

From whatever cause, or whatever authority, statements may be made representing me as having chang'd my vi'ws of the measures of the present administration, they are unfounded and unjust. Of the wisdom and importance of these measures, and particularly of that which aims at the establishment by Congress of a fiscal agency for the Government without the use or aid of banks, time and the fullest opportunity for reflection have left not a doubt on my mind. And the ability which Mr. Van Buren has manifested in developing the bearing of this great question, and of its antagonist one, on the free institutions of our country, and the firmness he has displayed in holding on the true interests of the people when there has been so much temptation to compromise them, entitle him, in my judgement, to a rank not inferior to that of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison as a patriot and a statesman.

With such opinions of the present Chief Magistrate and of the measures to which he has given his sanction—opinions which I have never failed to express when I have had occasion to speak on the subject—it is surprising how any one could take up the idea that my confidence in him had been impaired, or that I had become indifferent as to the choice to be made at the next election between him and General Harrison. Looking upon the latter gentleman as the representative of Federal principles, in the present contest, and knowing that he has never been indentified with the Republican party in any of its great struggles against the influences which have been calculated to take power from the people and the States and give it to the General Government; to suppose that I would for a moment think of giving my support to such a candidate for the Presidency would be a mockery of all public principle.

In respect to the statements which have been made in several of the newspapers of the day, that I disagree with many of my political friends in the estimate they have formed of General Harrison's military merits, I am not aware of having said any thing to justify them. Having never admired General Harrison as a military man, or considered him possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army, I have looked at his political relations alone in the opinions I have formed or expressed respecting his pretensions to the Presidency, and the consequences which would result to the country, should the suffrages of the people place him in that high office.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who is General Harrison? The only officer to whom a British army surrendered during the last war!—*New Haven Palladium*.

And who fought the battle, Mr. Palladium, which led to the surrender? A soldier of unimpeachable veracity is now at our elbow, from whose dictation we write, who served under Harrison at the battle of the Thames, who avers that this battle was fought by the Kentucky militia under Col. R. M. Johnson, and the British and Indians totally routed and taken prisoners. He states, moreover, that Gen. Harrison was more than a mile from the battle ground, out of harm's way, at the time, with his *regulars, of whom he* was one, and that he issued orders to his men to ground their arms, and not fire a musket on pain of death—that many of the soldiers, indignant at the dastardly order, instead of grounding their arms, thrust them into the earth—that Harrison remained a passive spectator of the struggle till victory perched upon the banners of the brave Kentuckians, and that Col. Johnson, covered with blood and wounds, directed the surrender to be made to his Commander-in-chief. This is also according to history. How much glory do you demand for Gen. Mum for this great exploit, Mr. Palladium, hey?—*Hartford (Ct.) News & Advertiser.*

Gallantry of the Caged Candidate.—We clip the following delicate and gallant sentiment from the speech recently delivered by Gen. Mum at Fort Meigs:

"Few men are satisfied with less power than they are able to procure. If the ladies whom I see around me were near enough to hear me, and of sufficient *age* to give an *experimental answer*, they would tell you that no lover is ever satisfied with the *first* smile of his mistress."

What a glow of modest carnation must have suffused the cheeks of those fair ladies who listened to the gallant General at Fort Meigs—especially those who were old enough to know "experimentally" that their lovers had never been satisfied with the "*first*" smile, but would have a *buss*, and then a *hug*, and then, etc.

The General is profound upon subjects of this nature. Did not the ladies, so gallantly complimented at Fort Meigs, imitate their sisters of Callicothe, and present the hero of forty battles he never fought, with an exta brace of "must not mention ums?"—*Hartford (Ct.) News & Advertiser.*

"Harrison Democrats."—The leading Harrison paper in Connecticut is edited by Theodore Dwight, the *Secretary of the Hartford Convention!* Hartford Convention Harrison *democrats* go ahead like Dutch luggers, about this time

Daniel Webster is a *democratic* Harrison man, Stephen Longfellow is another, and look where you will, and you will find nearly every opposer of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson a Harrison *democrat!* In these days look out for black robin red breasts and white black crows, and as the sky is going to fall, be prepared to catch larks. After the election the federalists will call themselves *democratic loco focos*. Reader, did you ever see a couplet written by an eminent federalist several years ago, running thus?—

"And if *we cannot alter things*,
By G—d *we'll change their names, sir*."

Bangor Democrat.

"King Martin the First."—This *soubriquet* the New York Star applies to the Chief Magistrate of the United States. It is applied, of course, in derision, but has nevertheless some appropriateness. Martin, although not a King is nevertheless "*first*" in many things. He stands No. 1. on the list of our civil officers. He is a "*first*"-rate President and stands "*first*" and foremost in the ranks of Democracy. He was among the "*first*" during the last war to advocate its justice and prosecute it to victory, and never deserted its standard, while Harrison was among the "*first*" to do so. Van Buren at this time may truly be said to stand "*first*" in the hearts of his countrymen, and, our word for it, he will come out "*first*" in the great Presidential race, which comes off next November.—*Harrisburg, (Pa.) Magician.*

The Committee, appointed for the purpose, at the Young Men's Convention, holden at Paris, have published an excellent Address to the electors of Oxford County. Our friends in Oxford intend to outdo our Waldo neighbors this year in their Democratic majority, but we don't know whether the thing is possible or not. There will be a hard pull in both counties, but which will deserve the brightest jewel can't be told till after the election.—*Bangor Democrat.*

We copy the following items of news from the 'Chip Basket,' of the Portland Transcript.

The Hampshire Gazette states that a gentleman in Westhampton has carried to market in Northampton, the present season, 200 quarts of strawberries, and sold for 12 1-2 cents per quart—all of which were gathered from six acres of mowing land, which will still afford a good crop of grass.

The Spy in Washington, mentions that General Adair, of Kentucky, recently deceased, was the last man living that possessed a personal knowledge of Col. Burr's views, plans, and resources; and if he has left no explanation of the character of the expedition, none will ever be given.

Mr. Louis Adolphe Amie Fourier de Barcout was on Friday morning introduced by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered to him his credential letters as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the French.

Since the first of the present month, there has been received at the port of Baltimore, from foreign ports, 15,454 bags of coffee, of which 12,156 bags were from Rio, 2,284 from Porto Cabello, 672 from Havana, and 372 from Cape Haytien.

Geo. M'Keim, one of the proprietors of the iron works at Reading, Pa., has generously offered iron sufficient, smelted by anthractie coal, for an equestrian statute of Washington, to be erected in Philadelphia.

The Buffalo Tattler mentions the departure, from that place, for Wisconsin, of three distinguished Hungarians of noble birth, who have gone to Wisconsin to purchase a large tract of land.

The quantity of flour inspected at Richmond during the quarter ending 30th of June, was 62,058 barrels, of which 56,184 barrels and 740 half barrels were superfine.

The Tennesseans are eating new flour from this season's crops—the harvesting is over and fine crops reaped.

A wire Suspension Bridge is to be erected over the Schuylkill at Fairmount.

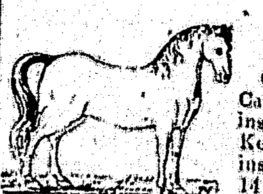
Administratrix's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the *Hon. Lyman Rawson* Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at Public Vendue on the the twenty-sixth day of September next ensuing, on the premises, so much of the real estate of

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

late of Rumford deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred and forty five dollars and forty-five cents, reserving the widows dower. Said estate consists of fifty acres taken off of hundred acre Lot No. 22, in the Second Division on the north side of the Androscoggin River. MARY RICHARDSON, Adm'x.

Rumford, July 11, 1840. 3w49



NOTICE.

CAME into the enclosure of Capt. Philip Bradford on the 4th inst. and committed to me Pound Keeper of Turner, on the 11th inst. a BROWN MARE, about 14 years old, with a switch tail, and a sore on the righthind foot The owner is requested to prove property and pay Legal charges, and take her away CUSHING PHILIPS, Pound Keeper.

Turner, July 13, 1840. *3w49

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed, by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of Alman Howard, late of Waterford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of June last, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling house of Jona. Houghton, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November next, from one till five o'clock, P. M., on each of said days.

JONA. HOUGHTON, } Com'rs.
CALVIN WHITCOMB, }

Waterford, July 18, 1840. 3w49

BROTHER JONATHAN.

EDITED BY N. P. WILLIS AND H. HASTINGS WELD.

THE LARGEST, AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD, AND CERTAINLY AMONG THE BEST.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY WILSON & COMPANY.

AT 162 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK.

TERMS, $3 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

UPON entering the second volum of this pioneer in the introduction of papers of its class, the publishers may be excused for congratulating themselves upon the continued prosperity and advancement of their periodical, from the issue of its first number, to the present time. Aware that competition is the life of business, they expected, and have met with rivals—but those rivals have, so far, been essential aids to the publicity and circulation of the Jonathan. New readers have been made, where, comparatively, few existed before, and the taste created for the elegant literature of the two hemispheres, carried into all parts of the country, and more accessible to all, has produced a demand for the Brother Jonathan, which it is gratifying to state is continually on the increase.

With such addition to their resources and emoluments, the publishers have aimed to give a commensurate increase to the value and interest of their sheet. In addition to the labors of the gentleman whose names are announced as editors, the publishers avail themselves constantly of the aid of such occasional contributors as they can find space for.

For the foreign correspondence of the Jonathan, the services of Isaac C. Pray, Jr., have been engaged; and his fine literary taste will also be exercised in the selection of things rare new, and worthy in the European literary mart. Selections from the cream of the foreign magazines will of course be continued.

Music.—In the progress of improvement, a new feature has been added to the Brother Jonathan—the publication of new and popular music. Every paper will contain something in this way new and pleasant—reference being had in the selection, rather to such pieces as all can sing and play, than to recherche compositions, suited only to scientific. A new font of music type has been purchased, and a gentleman engaged to superintend this department, of excellent experience and knowledge of music. This will enable us to give music a publicity which it never enjoyed before: to carry the same themes for carol to the sylvan maid in the farthest back woods, which delight the party in the city drawing-room. A simultaneous popularity will thus be enjoyed all over the country by such compositions as are adapted to the public taste, and worthy of the public favor.

Whatever other improvements may suggest themselves, will be adopted; and no pains spared to make the Jonathan a welcome visiter to all sorts of people, whose tastes are worthy of gratification. Other periodicals may be addressed to particular opinions—or to particular classes—Jonathan will wander free, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," and strive, with all the aid he has enlisted, to compass the whole circle: to give, in a word, a Cyclopedia, of whatever may be desirable in a literary magazine, and weekly newspaper. He appeals to the past for vouchers of what he can do—and what he *can*, he *will*.

Terms:—*Three dollars a year in advace*. For $5 two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years. In no case will the paper be sent out of the city unless paid for in advance.

☞ All Communications and Letters should be addressed, postage paid, to WILSON & COMPANY,
No. 162 Nassau street, New York.
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REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.,

WOULD hereby give notice to his friends, patrons, and the public, that he has removed from Paris Hill to SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE, where he intends to continue the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Present residence at the small dwelling East and nearest the Methodist Meeting House.

In this public announcement, I deem it an act of justice to tender to my friends and patrons my sincere gratitude and thanks for their past kindness towards me.

South Paris, July 3, 1840. tf47

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Thomas Brane, late of Township Letter B, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law, to the said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims; that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on the fourth Wednesdays of September, November, and December next, at the Inn of Lyman Daniels, in Andover, from two to six o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

EDWARD L. POOR,
CALEB F. POOR.

Andover, July 1, 1840. 3w47

HENRY E. PRENTISS,
Attorney & Counseller at Law,
BANGOR, MAINE.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

ODDITIES AND FUN.

NEW YORK POLICE.

"Frederick Felper," exclaimed the court.

"Hea, bossy," answered a thick, husky voice, and up waddled an exceedingly stout gentleman of color, *minus* his inexpressibles.

"You are a pretty rascal to wander about the streets in this plight."

"Taint a true bill, bossy! Dis child hab a moral character what could't come dat dar no how."

"Why, the watchman says he found you in the street."

"Gorramatty! den I don't know nuffin ob de splankification ob de word, for I tort de defirnation ob de word wor a place whar dere aint no grass, an' whar brack folk an' white folk go runnin' up an' down, as if de berry dibbil wor after dem."

"Why, Frederick, you are quite a scholar."

"He! he! he! bossy; guess a dam brack nigger may know a ting or two sometime!—What sez de learned Mr. Garrison on dat subjec. People ob color hab a genus what aint no way slow, if de fire ob dere intellect am called out by de benerfits ob edermacation."

"Then you have a good education, Fred?"

"Guess you'd tink so if you only know'd dis nigger half so well as you don't know nuffin about him."

"Can you read and write?"

"Speck I can, and dat's nuffin naider to what I can do when vext. 'Spose now I tell you I write excommunications for de Mancipator, you'll call dis here nigger a dam liar!"

"O, no, I wouldn't Frederick; but pray what do you write about?"

"I write about de agency ob de mortal spirit what neber die, but what libes on in de brack buzzum de same as in de white buzzum—an' darfore is it written dat de malgamation ob de sexes am de only ting what can go for to salivate de world. An' den I treats ob de moral influence ob tings as dey are; an' probe de advantage dey has in a scriptural point ob view, ober tings as dey aint."

"Then you're a philosopher, too, Fred?"

"Dat's a fac, bossy—a philosopher what sees two tings whar a common niger don't see nuffin at all. Dar now for instance, whar are politicians? Why two great tom cats fightin' for a basin ob milk what arn't enough for de pair ob dem. What are human nature? Why, not to work or do nuffin, when wan can lib widout it. What are edermacation? (education we presume.) Why, to know more about nuffen dan any budy else. What are temperance? Why, nebber to drink brandy widout in him water, when folks is lookin' at us. What am character? Why, nebber to be so green as to be cotched stealing nuffin. What am gentility?—Why, nebber to pretend to know nobody what arn't better off dan wan's self. What are lub? Why, to lub wan anoder like sisters an' broders, but lub wansell best. In short, what am ebery ting? Why, ebery ting am to do de best we can for ouselves, an' dat's de one ting needful."

"Frederick, where do you live?"

"Don't lib no whar. Speculation an larnin' hab ruined me."

"How is that?"

"Why, de phrenomologinists told me I had de organ ob stoppin' no whar in perticklar so fully developed, dat I tort it war no use takin' a lodgin' no how; an' I didn't lib any whar eber since."

"Well, to the point. Where's your trowsers?"

"Golly, dat's more dan dis nigger knows; but I'll tell you de whole truff ob de matter, an' shame de debil. Hannibal Joslyn tinks he knows a thing a ting or two beffer dan any wan else. So he sez to me, 'Fred,' sez he, I'll bet you about I know more about de history ob de scripture den you does.' 'Done,' sez I. 'Go on, den,' sez he. 'Who was Adam's fader?' 'Moses,' sez he. 'Very good,' sez I. 'An' who was Moses?' 'He was de manna ob de wilderness,' sez he. 'Good again,' sez I.—'An' why was Solomon de strongest man?' sez I. 'Because he killed Goliah wid de jaw bone ob an ass,' sez he. 'Dat's true enough,' sez I, 'But now tell me,' sez I, 'who was de biggest man ob de whole ob dem?' 'I can't do dat no how,' sez he. 'Den,' sez I, 'you fool you, wasn't it Genril Jackson, dat knocked down de Bank wid a single blow, an' didn't so much as hurt his knuckles?' 'I forgot dat dere, do I read all about him right off de reel, as well as yourself,' sez he. But neberdeless, bossy, he 'greed to pay, so he axes me what I'd hab, and ob course I said I'd hab brandy. Well, de brandy made me feel poetrified, an' all ob a heap wid de genius ob intellect an' ob sentiment, so I went to hab a nap on de City Hall steps, an' to see de moonbeams, an' de glories ob human nature, playin' among de bushes like ebery ting, an' soothin' the mind what wor agitated wid de principles ob philomsophical matters an' tings, de nigger's buzzem. An' so to conclude de argument, I fell asleep, an' by golly, when I woke again, de debbil a bit could I find ob my trowsers."

"Well, you must *remain* here, and we'll find you plenty of work to do, till you get another pair."

And the philosopher was committed.—*N. Y. Dispatch and Tattler.*

UNCLE NICK'S LAST.—Our friend of the Fall River Patriot tells a good one of the Old Fellow. "One of our *exquisites* went to Newport on an excursion, a few days since, and put up at Hazzard's. After he had dined from about a dozen dishes, he commenced a confab with "uncle Nick," and told him many anecdotes of distinguished men and women with whom he had associated, in the "first circles, at the South," and concluded by saying that many of them thought he resembled Lord Byron. "Well," said uncle Nick, "I think you do, in some respects, for I see you wear your shirt color wrong side out, and get drunk on gin." The young gentleman put an end to the conversation by calling for his bill. Uncle Nick said he guessed his mother didn't know he was out.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

SCENE—*A House in the Country.*

Inquisitor—Good morning, madam. Is the head of the family at home?

Mrs. Touchwood—Yes, sir, I'm at home.

Inquisitor—Hav'nt you a husband?

Mrs. T.—Yes sir, but he ain't the head of the family, I'd have you know.

Inquisitor—How many persons have you in your family?

Mrs. T.—Why bless me sir, what's that to you? You are mighty inquisitive, I think.

Inquisitor—I am the man that takes the census.

Mrs. T.—If you was a man in your senses, you would'nt ax such impertinent questions.

Inquisitor—Don't be affronted, old lady but answer my questions as I ask them.

Mrs. T.—"Answer a fool according to his folly"—you know what the Scripter says? Old lady, indeed!

Inquisitor—I beg your pardon, madam; but I don't care about hearing Scripture just at this moment. I am bound to go according to law, and not according to Gospel.

Mrs. T.—I should think you went neither according to law nor Gospel. What business is it to enquire into folks's affairs, Mr. Thingumbob?

Inquisitor—The law makes it my business, good woman, and if you don't want to expose yourself to its penalties, you must answer my questions.

Mrs. T.—Oh, it's the law, is it? That alters the case. But I should like to know what business the law has with people's household matters.

Inquisitor—Congress made the law, and if it don't please you, you must talk to them.

Mrs. T.—Talk to a fiddle stick! Why Congress is a fool and you are another.

SAM WELLER'S DESBRIPTION OF A RAIL ROAD—"I consider," said Mr. Weller, "that the rail is unconstitootional and an inwaser o' priwiledges, and I should werry much like to know what that 'ere old Carter as once stood up for our liberties, and wun em, too—I should like to know what he would say if he was alive now, to Englishmen being locked up with widders, or with any body agin their wills. Wot a old Carter would have said, a old Coachman may say; and I assert that in that pint o' view alone, the rail is an inwaser. As to the comfort vere's the comfort o' sittin' in harm cheer, lookin' at brick walls or heaps o' mud, never comin' to a public house, never seein' a glass o' ale, never goin' through a pike, never meetin' a change o' no kind, horses or otherwise, but always comin' to a place, ven you come to one at all, the wery picter of the last, vith the same p'leesemen standin' about, the same blessed old bell ringin', the same unfort' people standin' behind the bars, a waitin' to be let in; and everythin' the same, except the name vich is wrote up in the same sized letters as the last name and vith the same colors. As to the honor and dignity o' travellin', vere can that be vithout a coachman; and vot's the rail to sich coachmen and guards as is sometimes forced to go it, but a outrage and a insult? As to the pace, wot sort o' pace do you think I, Tony Veller, could have kept a coach goin' at, for five hundred thousand pound a mile, paid in advance, afore the coach was on the road? And as to the ingein—a nasty, wheezin', creakin', gaspin', puffin', bustin' monster, always out o' breath, vith a shinny green and gold back, like a unpleasant beetle in that 'ere gas magnifier; as the ingein as is alvays a pourin' out red hot coals at night, and black smoke in the day, the sensiblest thing it does, in my opinion, is, ven there's somethin' in the vay, and it sets up that 'ere frightful scream, vich seems to say, 'Now, here's two hundred and forty passengers in the wery greatest extemity o' danger, and here's their two hundred and forty screams in von!'"—*Boz.*

A very good widow lady, who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged, as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter, and one day, just as she was receiving half a dozen bottles from the man who usually brought her the comforting beverage, she perceived (O, horror!) two of the grave elders of the church approach her door. She ran the man out the back way, and put the bottles under the bed. The weather was hot, and while conversing with her sage friends, pop went one of the corks.

'Dear me,' exclaimed the good lady, 'there goes that bed cord, it snapped yesterday just the same way; I must have a new rope provided.'

In a few moments pop went another, followed by the peculiar hiss of the escaping liquor. The rope would n't do again, but the good lady was not at a loss.

'Dear me,' says she, 'that black cat of mine must be at some mischief there. S'cat!'

Another bottle popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtains.

'O, dear me,' said she, 'I had forgot, it's the *yeast!* Here, Prudence! come and take away those bottles of *yeast!*'—*N. O. Picayune.*

YANKEE PEDLAR.

A clever trick was played by a Yankee pedlar upon the captain of one of the steamboats running from New York to Albany, on the Hudson river. The Yankee was fully aware of the custom of putting people on shore who attempted to gain a passage for nothing, and his destination was to a place called Poughkeepsie, about half way between New York and Albany. He therefore waited very quietly until he was within a mile or two of Poughkeepsie, and then went up to the captain:—"Well, captain, I like to do things on the square, that's the fact; I might have said nothing to you, and run up all the way to Albany—and to Albany I must go on particular business—that's a fact; but I thought it more honorable like to tell you at once, I have n't got a cent in my pocket; I have been unfortunate; but by the 'tarnal, I'll pay you my passage money as soon as I get it. You see I tell you, that you mayn't say that I cheat you; for pay you I will, as soon as I can, that's a fact." The captain, indignant, as usual, at being tricked, called him certain names, swore a small quantity, and, as soon as he arrived at Poughkeepsie, as a punishment, put him ashore at the very place the keen Yankee wished to be landed.

A LESSON TO TEACHERS.—In the last number of the Common School Journal, is an excellent article on the subject of "management of disobedient children," a subject which few parents or instructors appear to understand.—From this article we copy the following interesting anecdote:

"At a Common School Convention in Hampden county, we heard the Rev. Dr. Cooley relate an anecdote strikingly illustrative of this principle. He said, that, many years ago, a young man went into a district, to keep school, and before he had been there a week, many persons came to see him, and kindly told him that there was a boy in school whom it would be necessary to whip every day; leading him to infer that such was the custom of the school, and that the inference of injustice towards the boy would be drawn, whenever he should escape, not when he should suffer. The teacher saw the thing in a different light. He treated the boy with signal kindness and attention. At first, this novel course seemed to bewilder him. He could not divine its meaning. But, when the persevering kindness of the teacher begot a kindred sentiment of kindness in the pupil, his very nature transformed. Old impulses died. A new creation of motives supplied their place. Never was there a more diligent, obedient, and successful pupil, and, *now*, said the reverend gentleman, in concluding his narrative, that boy is the Chief Justice of a neighboring State. The relator of this story, though he modestly kept back the fact, was himself the actor. If the Romans justly bestowed a civic crown upon a soldier, who had saved the life of a fellow-soldier, what honors are too great for the teacher who has thus rescued a child from ruin?"

A very dull fellow once succeeded in raising a laugh after the following fashion: When a witty neighbor set the table in a roar, he exclaimed, as the laughter subsided, "By Jupiter, I would have said that myself, if I had only thought of it."

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the store of Thomas Crocker in Paris, in said County, all the right, title and interest, which David Foster of Sumner, in said County, has to redeem about eighty acres of land, situated in said Sumner, and being the same which Daniel Keen, on the 6th day of December, 1838, deeded to said Foster, and which said Foster, on the same day, mortgaged back to said Keen, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, Saturday, the twenty ninth day of August next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Inn of Anthony Bennett in Paris, all the right which Joseph Cummings Jr., of said Paris, has in equity to redeem a certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Paris, being one sixth of an acre, more or less, particularly described in said Cummings' mortgage deed to Samuel J. Durell, dated the second day of September, A. D. 1836, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, Book 49, page 554, to to which reference is had. Said premises are the store and lot formerly occupied by James Longley. Said premises were mortgaged to said Durell to secure the payment of nine hundred dollars & interest, from the date of said mortgage.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept Sh'ff.

Paris, July 11, 1840. 3w48

Administratrix's Sale.

BY Virtue of License of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, I shall sell at Publice Vendue, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M., so much of the real estate of Edmund Frost, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the Homestead Farm of said deceased, situated in said Norway. Sale at the dwelling house on the premises, and terms made known at the sale. ANNA P. FROST,—Administratrix.

Norway, July 13, 1840. 3w48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the store of Hiram Hubbard in Paris, in said County, all the right, title, and interest, in equity of redemption, which Jonathan Cummings, of said Paris, has in and to the following described real estate in said Paris, to wit: about forty acres of land, more or less, part of lot numbered thirteen in the fifth Range of lots in Said town, lying on the easterly side of the county road leading over Paris Hill to Woodstock, and on the northerly side of the county road leading from said Paris Hill to Buckfield, and is the same land which said Jonathan Cummings & Jesse Cummings, on the 15th day of August, 1834, mortgaged to Alanson Mellen Treasurer of Paris, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars and interest.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept Sh'ff.

Paris, July 11, 1840 3w48

Administratrix's Sale.

WILL be sold, by license from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, at the store of the late John B. Ford in Norway, on Monday the twenty-fourth day of August next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to the land and buildings, in said Norway, formerly occupied by him to wit: two acres of land, together with the dwelling houses, barn, stable, cooper's shop and pot ash thereon; also, all the right in equity of redemption which said Ford had in and to a certain parcel of land in said Norway, containing about twenty-five acres, being part of the Rufus Bartlett farm so called; said twenty-five acres being subject to the widow's dower and the whole subject to a mortgage to Wm Foster.

Also, one half of a pew in the Methodist Meeting House at South Paris. Terms made known at the sale.

ABIGAIL L. FORD, Administratrix.

Norway, July 10, 1840. 3w48

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH W. BARKER,

late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to. ELDEN BARKER.

Lovell, June 23, 1840. 3w48

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the variolous eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either—people would be wiser then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, it is only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of that class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed bossed on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Desbon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epoly27

Blacksmith Wanted

AT Lock's Mills in Greenwood. One who is desirous to accumulate property would be preferred and receive encouragement. Please call and examine the situation.

April, 1840. tf37

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds*, *so eminently cruel* to the *unfortunate*, furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills*, and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines*. When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels*, and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile*, or *Gall*, which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs*, and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy*, sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience*. This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature*, and works its wounders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use*, and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe*, not because it does *nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity*, which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but *safe* because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature*, instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone; and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

Also, a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and COL'D CAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Sarsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.
Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quellings
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Selicia,
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and
Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings. Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harness and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—June 29, 1840.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 30th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Store of Jefferson Cooledge in Livermore, in said county, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Samuel Park, Jr., has in and to the following described real estate, to wit. about three acres of land, situated in the town of Livermore, near Gibbs' Mills, so called, being part of lots numbered thirty-one and thirty-two, in said town, and is the same piece of land which the said Park conveyed by mortgage deed to Jacob Gibbs, Nathaniel Norcross, and Gilbert Hinds, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1837, and is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 53, page 221. Also one other piece or parcel of land, situated in said Livermore, near said Mills, being five sixteenths of an acre of land on which Nathaniel Harmon now resides, and is the same land which the said Park conveyed by mortgage deed, to the said Gibbs, Norcross, and Hinds, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1835, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 55, pages 400 and 401, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Park had to said premises, on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1839, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

3w47 LEE STRICKLAND, Dep. Sh'ff.

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean, Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland. BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

Portland, June 13, 1840. tf44

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. EBEN. THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf47

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.